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More than three thousand nettles were sold in a few days, while this favorite artist was in Boston.

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Spiendid gloss. No rubbing Sol's nothing.
Sold everywhere.
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Sudden scate pain in the head, with thickness of the veloce heavy, weight-like pain at the back of the head; shooting pain from the nestrils in a line perpendicular to the forehead, causing intense suffering in the front portion of the head; swelling and full, bursting feeling in the neck and throat, especially under the ears, and carrending to the lower jaws, with fever, sleepies mess, and great anxiety. These are the first symptoms of Diptkeria. Immediately swellow six Bhandbardy venue no Usruansa. Priats. If the pain of the head is not relieved in four hours, swellow air more pails. Bhandbardy venue from the hours, swellow air more pails. Bhandbardy venue from the hours, but it is the pergation which is to be vigorously enforced. Bhandbardy purgation with the six be venue only enforced. Bhandbardy purgation with them cures. This is the only treatment liable to cure this disease, and prevent those after-consequences—the inconceivable weakness which no means have yet oven this disease; as which no means have yet oven the disease is said to have been cured, but never after the cure was effected by Bhandbardy in the body in never after the cure was effected by Bhandbardy in the subject of the disease is and to have been cured, but never after the cure was effected by Bhandbardy in the subject of the cure was effected by Bhandbardy in the subject of the cure was effected by Bhandbardy in the subject of the cure was effected by Bhandbardy in the subject of the cure was effected by Bhandbardy in the cure. DIPTHERIA.

box, and by all drugslets.

WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. WOOD has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheap. It requires no dyeing, no wig, aor artisordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficiety. We have seen astimonials almost without number, and from men of goat intelligence, high standing, and moral worth.

Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As in most cases gray hairs and bald heads are both premeture and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and undoubted means which Frof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afficied. Read his advertisement, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Professor a new testimonial—[Sidemphia Whig.

Bold by all respectable druggists. Depot No. 444 Breadway.

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it is approved by all, but more especially by females, who find
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and pronounce it entirely innocent of all mineral or unders thy
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Sold at No. 4 Union-square, and at No. 294 Canal-st. Prio s 50
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Permanently cures Scaldhead, Ringworms, and all Itching
This Ointment penetrates to the baris of the disease—200s to
Its very source—and cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin
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Beautifying, Cheming, Corling,
Preserving and Restoring the East.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfuments.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES, ste univaled. They are light, eary, durable, and fit to a charm the abrinking, nor turning up behind. Barcuston's Hain Dra-the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Byeknows Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bondan.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 19 cents), for sale at

RECEPTION OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS BY QUEEN VICTORIA—A NOVEL POINT OF COURT ETIQUETTE.

The little leading type paragraph in to day's Times on
the subject of the reception of volunteer officers by the Queen marks the settlement of what deserves to be called the great Court question of the day, viz: What is to be done should the officers of volunteer corps is to be done should the officers of volunteer corps claim to be presented at the Queen's levees, and their wives at the drawing rooms? It is not a officerion of rank so much as one of room and time, shaft regard for the royal comfort and capacity of chaurance. There are, or soon will be, some inirty thousand of these officers, and supporting one-half of them anxious for the best of kiering her Majesty's hand, the Lord Chamberisin would be puzzled where to find room for the crowd, and the Queen would suffer a marryydom from the latigue of the caremonial. It is no joke to hold out a hand to be kiesed by thousands. It is not so long ago since a President of the United States narrowly escaped losing an arm owing to an abscess, suplong ago since a President of the Chinese states, sup-rowly escaped losing an arm owing to an abscess, sup-pored to have been caused, or irritated to axtra mis-chief, by the hand-shaking at one of his mob levees at the White House. At the same time there was the greatest reluctance to interpose any barrier between the volunteers and the gratification of their loyal aspi-rations for a kiss of the royal hand. The difficulty has rations for a kirs of the royal hand. The difficulty has formed the subject of many and anxious counsels at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and at that mysterious institution—the Board of Green Cloth. The solution now hit upon, the holding of a reparate levee for volunteers, is considered a master stroke of ceremonial invention, and the Lord Chamberlain draws freer breath. Her Mejesty, too, will sleep all the sounder for her escape from the threutened avalanche of loyal defenders of the crown and realm upon the airendy crowded space of the reception rooms at St. James 2.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL-TEACHERS MAY DELIKE LAGES.—In the Minnesota House, the other day, the School bill came up for a second reading. It provided, among

-In the Minnesota House, the other day, the Schebill came up for a second reading. It provided, amounter regulations, that in the examination of teacher no person "who uses into x cating or mait liquors as beverage shall be deemed of good moral character. Mr. Sweet, who evidently has a taste for the beverages, moved to strike out "or malt." He hoped the House would come to a direct vote upon the amendment. He did not believe that the use of larger beer should disqualify a person for teaching a common school, or that it should be decemed to de troy his moral character. Mr. Secombe thought teachers could do very well without their "peer," and moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion failed—36 Nays to 36 Yeas.

New Dork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1966.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. Rusiness letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to HORACH GREELET & Co.

Mr. F. C. Bunnus, at the Telegraph Office, Sinc Sinc, N. Y., receives The Dairy Tainung by the early train each morning, and will be happy to serve it to every order.

The Tribune Campaign Tracts. No. 1. SEWARD and O'CONOR.

No. 2. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUNION-Wilson's Speech. See advertisement.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 23 .- A memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to damages susained by vessels at sea, was presented by Mr. Seward Rep., N. Y.). Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) moved an equiry from the President in regard to the occupation of one of the islands in the West Indies by American citizens. Adopted. Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ohio) reported bill preventing assignees locating lands under bounty land warrants, which was passed. Mr. Hale's (Rep., N. H.) resolution in relation to the conduct of Peru in carrying out treaty stipulations, was adopted. Mr. Brown (Dem., Miss.) introduced a bill to punish offenses against slave property in Kansas. Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.) reported a joint resolution suthorizing Captains Hudson and Sands to accept certain testimonials from Great Britain, which was adopted. Mr. Chandler (Rep., Mich.) made an ineffectual effort to have the St. Clair Flats improving bill taken up. The bill relative to ayms and Superintendents of Armories, was taken up, debated, and postponed. The District of Columbia Bank Note bill was then token up, debated, and amended somewhat, when the Senate adjourned.

House, Feb. 23 .- A Message was received from the President, including memorials from Kansas and Ne brasks on the eastern elope of the Rocky Mormtaics, asking for legislation in their behalf. On motion of John Cochrane (Dem., N. Y.) accommodations in the galleries were provided for the New-York Seventh Regiment, and other regiments visiting Washington. After some opposition, the House proceeded to vote for a Printer. The first vote stood: For Mr. Defrees, 83; Mr. Glossbenner, 86; scattering, 10; necessary to a choice, 90. The second: For Mr. Defrees, 77; Mr. Glossbrenner, 87; Mr. Edward Pail of Ohio, 9; scattering, 7: necessary to a choice, 91. Mr Kilgore (Rep., Ind) then withdrew the name of Mr. Defrees, and Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) nominated Samuel Bowles of Massachusetts. The next vote stood: For Mr. Glosebrenner, 84; Mr. Defroes; 2; Mr. Bowles, 52; Merers. Galos & Scaton, 2; Mr. Mitchell, 9; remainder scattering; necessary to a choice, 89. The House again voted a follows: For Mr. Ball, 88; Mr. Glossbronner, 84; scattering, 5: necessary to a choice, 867 The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

SHEATE, Feb. 23.—The session of the Senate chiefly occupied in the consideration of bits of a local character. The St. Stephen's College bill and the bill releasing the interest of the State in lands in the Twelfth Ward, New-York, conveyed by James Watts, were ordered to a third reading. Adjourned

ASSEMBRY, Feb. 23 -On motion of Mr. Conkling. the privileges of the House were extended to the Hon. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, during his stay in the city. And, on motion of Mr. Moulton, a similar courtesy was extended to Lieut. Governor Track of Massachu sette. The New-York Tax bill was taken up, and after discussion, ordered to a third reading, the Hous refusing to insert a clause providing for the payment c the claims of the old Police. Adjourned.

The brig Anna Prentiss from New-York for A spinwall foundered at sea on the 12th of Februar y. The Captain and crew have arrived at Savanna h

A destructive fire occurred at Danville, My., y esterday, in which eighty buildings, including theree churches, were destroyed. Loss estimated at a quarter million of dollars.

Mr. ANDREW G. CURTIN of Center County, wasyesterday nominate i, on the third ballot, as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, by the State Convention of the Opposition or "People's parts" at Harrisburg. Mr. Curtin, we believe, was Socretary of State under Gov. Pollock, and is deemed a man of ability and an effective debater. He will of course be expected to canvaca the State, and will do it thoroughly. The election takes place just four weeks prior to that of President, and will thence be contested with desperate resolution.

Notwithstanding four days have elapsed since the steamer Hangarian was driven ashore and wreck-yr. we have not a particle of information seemested with the matter, beyond the mere annuage on an of the calamity. The wreek, where is may a made low water, lies but a half mile from slave, o Cape Ledge, five miles from Cape Subje Island. and twelve miles from the law in a telegraph office. A gale and heavy was srm have, thus far, prevented the departure of the revenue eutter, and also interrupted tellagraphic communication with Barrington. The English capers, secsived by the Europa, say that the Hungarian had a large cargo, and about thirty live passengers, but the names of the passengers are not given.

The Mayor last night transmitted to the Board of Aldermen the name of Jas. S. Libby, as successor to Myndert Von Schaick, for President of the Croton Board. The nomination was sent to the limbo in which Dr. Bradford lingers. Andrew Sheeban the Mayor's nominee for Inspector of Vessels, vice Peter Duffy, was confirmed. The Corporation Counsel reported that he had sent to the Legislature the draft of a bill giving the Common Council control of the construction of tenement houses in this city. Steam fire-engines are becoming so popular with the firemen that the Common Council is run down with petitions for them Last evening steamers were voted to Hose Company No. 5 and Engine Company No. 7. It was stated that the steam-engine of Manhattan Company No. 8 had in two hours saved more property than all the steam fire-engines that would ever be asked for could cost.

Mr. Defeces was yesterday withdrawn as a candidate for Printer of the House, when a majority of the Republican votes were cast for Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass. He, too, was dropped in turn, and then the Republican vote was thrown nearly solid for Edward Ball of Ohio (a Member of the House four years ago from the Zanesville District), who came within one vote of an election. Thereupon the Democrats, who had been fierce for an election, and had resisted every effort to postpone, turned a very short corner, and were as anxious for an adjournment as they had been on the other side. The election went over to Monday, to which time the House stands adjourned.

of power to elect a Printer; but we protest against other day at Charleston, S. C., to one Francis | the Judge, the Governor is "a parent," or "has a We cannot blame the Republicans for their want

to protract the struggle so needlessly. Mr. Defrees is a veteran Editor and Printer, who has been a decided Republican ever since there was any Republican party, and was fairly entitled to every Republican vote, from the moment that he was nominated for the post. We trust a conclusion may be reached on Monday by the choice of Mr. Ball, or some other Republican-at all events, by some sort of an election. We think Mr. Glossbrenner has had his arm in the Treasury quite long enough; but even his success would be preferable to keeping up this unseemly struggle indefinitely.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS. We regard National Conventions to nominate Presidential candidates as at best necessary evils. No one even passably acquainted with our Constitutional history can believe that any such machinery was contemplated by the founders and framers of our free institutions. Hamilton's prescience foreboded that the time would come wherein an election of President would absorb and convulse the nation: yet we believe nothing like a modern National Nominating Convention was anticipated as a result of our "more perfect Union" by any of the writers of The Federalist or by any of the emineut opposers of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. National Conventions are not yet thirty years old; we trust they are not destined to outlast another decade. What is the reed of a National Convention

There is no other plausible answer than this-" to " enable a party to concentrate its entire Electoral "Vote upon its worthiest, strongest man." And this, we maintain, can more safely and surely be effected without a National Convention than with one. All that is necessary is that each party should nominate its Electoral Ticket in every State, precisely as now, and then that the People should direct by their ballots for whom those Electors should vote-as they do not now. Here are Two Millions of Republican voters in the Union, of whom not on e tenth will have any direct voice in determining fer whom the votes of the whole shall be cast for Free dent. Delegates are chosen somehow-they generally know how, but the great majority do not; and a majority of those Delegates usually agree someho w in presenting a ticket for whom every member of the party must vote or throw his vote away. Yet ever this is preferable to the nomination by Congressional Caucus which the National Convention supplanted.

But there is a far better mode than either-and that is, to leave every veter perfectly free to the cles e of the canvass, and invite him then to cast a bailed which shall indicate his political faith and at the same time count one toward the designation of the man of his deliberate choice as the candidate for whom the entire vste of his party shall be cast. You, we will suppose, are a Republican, and want to vote for him whe, of all the Republican states men, you think fittest for President. But this you cannot do under the prevailing system. You most either vote for that one whom the Chicago Convention shall nominate, or throw your vote away. And how sure is it that the Chicago Convention will nominate that man whom a majority of the Republicans would prefer as their candidate !

Now let us suppose this system adopted instead of the Convention: Every Republican (or Democrat, or what not) to vote the Electoral ticket of his party, headed by the name of Seward, or Banks, or Chase, or Bates, or Dayton, or Cameron, or Lincoln, or whoever he may prefer, for President, and se also for Vice-President. When the ballots are counted out, let these headings, or expressions of preference, be counted as well, and let the result be returned and summed up, as with regard to Electors. The State Canvassers report that the vote for Electors stands thus-and that, of these voting the Republican Electoral Ticket, so many had voted for Seward, so many for Chase, so many for Bates, and so on. The aggregate vote of the Republicans (and likewise of the Demecrats) of all the States might very soon be summedup, and a formal declaration made that A. or B. cans as the person for whom the Republican Electors of every State should cast their votes. Who would not willingly bow to the decision of his whole party? Who would not prefer to make his own candidate, and be at liberty to change him at any time prior to the election, rather than have one chesen for him, six or eight months aboud, and have no chaice but between voting for that candiinte and having no voice in the election !

-But while it shall be most unwisely deemed in practicable to let the People make their own cardidates, save in the Pickwickian feshion now current, it is manifestly desirable that the very ablest and best men should be chosen as Delegates to the several National Conventions, and that they should be left free to nominate such candidates as to them should, after careful inquiry and due delib eration, be deemed best. But so: Delegates are chosen, not to inquire and so secertain who oneht to be nominated, but to carry out some personal programme-not to learn who ought to be nominated, but to insist that A, or B, shall be. Must this be always so ?

We shall very hearti'y support Gen. Cameron, in case he is nominated at Chicago; yet we shall not pretend to like the way in which a unanimous Delegation from Pennsylvania has been secured for him. To give each district the privilege of naming its proportion of delegates, and then instruct those District Delegates to vote as a unit for a particular candidate, is not quite the thing. And we regard it as no less maladroit than wrong.

-How many times must our leading politicians be reminded that they are bent on selling the skin of a wolf they have not yet taken-that we are on the eye of a vehement political struggle, whereof the result is very doubtful? It is necessary that we should wrest the Government this year from the hands of the Slavery Extensionists; it is not necessary that our standard-bearer in the impending struggle should be Mr. A. or Mr. B. Let us think more of our principles and less of advancing the fortunes of any one wan.

A DIDACTIC DEATH-SENTENCE. Having never, to the best of our knowledge and pelief, received sentence of hempen death, however much, in the opinion of Southern jurists, we may have descrived it, we are unable to speak from personal xperience of the emotions which, upon so solemn an occasion, decency would seem to require. Should it over occur to us thus to be doomed in a dock, we fancy that an assurance from the presiding Rhadamanthus that, however savage the sentence, our neck need be under no apprehension, would be found somewhat consolatory; for, when a man is told that he is to be hanged, it cannot but mitigate his apprehension to be advised, upon the same authority and in the same breath, that he is not to be hanged at all. This bit of bitter-sweet fortune occurred the

the petty heart-burnings which have been allowed Michel, convicted of "aiding and assisting in the escape of a runaway slave on board the steamship Mar. " By the Palmetto statutes, the life of the miserable Michel was forfeited; and it became the duty of Mr. Justice Withers to communicate to the culprit that inter ting intelligence. This was done in a speech so long that the prisoner's legs must have ached while hearing it, even if he felt no crick in the neck.

The cruelty of thus lecturing at such an unconscionable length an unhappy creature upon his own approaching demise, would seem, in a measure, to restore the obsolete but wholesome tortures of the Middle Ages, for which the amafeurs of South Carolina have been so long itching, and which they have, it must be confessed, imitated passably. The speech of Mr. Justice Withers must, if it had been continued only a few moments longer, have killed Francis Michel on the spot. He began with an allusion to his own "painful sensibility and to the mild nature of South Carolina Judges in general. He then discoursed upon the fact that the prisoner had a mother; and, having depicted the maternal agonics when intelligence of herson's execution should reach her, he added: "I am a pa-" rent myself," and, to intensify the expression, observed that he " had long been a parent," his heart having often been called upon " to bleed," and also "to throb," when compelled to administer castigation to the youthful Witherses. Passing from private to public considerations, Francis Michel was informed that the great interests of society are paramount " to the interests or feelings of a single in-" dividual," and that therefore the single individual Withers must, although it burt him never so much to do so, send the other single individual Michel to the gallows.

All this would give one a more decided impression of the chicken-heartedness of the Judge, if we did not know beforehand that Michel is not to be strangled except in theory. Cheering himself a little by dwelling upon the hideous ener mity of the crime of assisting a runaway slave Mr. Justice then emitted a short discourse upon "the nature of that species of property"-the wickedness of " correpting it"-the sin of " swerv-" ing it from its allegiance"-the villainy of " turn-"ing it loose," " arming it with a dagger," and " preparing it for treason, stratagem, and spoils." Warming with his subject, this magistrate of many words, for the particular benefit of Francis Michel, gave his views of religion, and especially of Northern religion and the ministers thereof, and the professors thereof, taking care to communicate to Francis the thrilling fact that Wilberforce was "a wild "crusader," and that he the said Michel was to have the proud privilege of being hanged by virtue of a law not less than " one hundred years old "-a law to be rigidly enforced " against the multitudi-" nous thieves who have been spawned upon this country by a fierce fanaticism on the part of "some, by a cheap, hypocritical, pretensive, vag-" abond philasthropy upon the part of many more, " all seized upon and moulded into a homeogeneous but corrupt mass by the greedy lovers of political " power and general plunder."

How the unhappy Michel bere this sesquipe dalian bombardment, we are not informed; but, if not too much confused to improve the opportunity, his views of men and things must have been considerably extended, for he heard the Rev. Mr. Cheever and the Rev. Mr. Beecher speken of as a pair of "hypocritical parsons," and was told that he was probably "the unreflecting instru-"ment" of those divines: he heard a short discourse on the Constitution of South Carolina, and the enermity of seducing the slave of "an honest butcher" was pointedly considered. The culprit was charged with stealing not merely a slave, but a slave of a butcher of high character, a slave sound in limb and in wind, a slave "worth thirteen hundred dellars." In this act, according to the Court, Michel was guilty of a complication of crimes, viz: ingratitude; a violation of the Constitution of the United States; a violation of the Constitution of South Carolina; a felony; "unco godlineca"; "rigid righteousness"; the breaking of a law one hundred years old: secret and stealthy mauce being "tainted" by Cheever; being "corrupted by Beecher; being "an ignomiaious tool." "all this," said his Honor, "you deserve to be .. hanged, and you shall be hanged; only, mark you! you are not to be hauged; for although I say you are to be hanged, his Excellency, the Governor, will probably say that you are not to be hanged, although you, and your poor mother too, may consider yourself as good, as hanged while you are " in this Court: fer this Court is determined to hang you on the last Briday in March, while the "Governor is equally determined that you shall " not be hanged on the last Friday in March. And " may the Lord have morey on your soul; although it is my opinion that you had better apply to the "Governor; and after you are hanged, may this be "a warning to you, and may you cease to be a felon. and lead a godly, righteous and sober life, being to longer instigated by the Rev. Messrs. Cheever and Beecher, and by the devil, to run away with a nigger worth thirteen hundred dollars, the property of an honest butcher, in violation of two Constitutions and various laws, some of them "at least one hundred years old. South Carolina is capable of benignant mercy; you are to be hanged " next March; and I think, if you had rather not undergo the operation, you had bettee speak to the Governor."

Those who are curious in such things would give something, we fancy, to know what effect the acid of severity and the alkali of mercy thus administered in separate draughts produced in the besom of Francis Michel. He must. indeed, have left the dock in a high state of botheration, dubinus of his personal identity; not sure whether his name was Cheever, or Beecher, or Michel; much puzzled by his Honor's constitutional opinions, and repeating to himself: " To be hanged, or not to be hanged-that is the question. However, we have little doubt, the unfortunate creature, half hanged as we may consider him to have been, shared, with the learned gentlemen of the bar who were present, an emotion of thaukfulness, when the speech of the Judge was finally closed; because the suspicion of the auditors must have been a shrewd one, that the Judge isended to occupy the time until the last Friday in March in passing sentence, that the Governor might have no opportunity of extending his mercy. It is very unfortunate, when there is a collision between the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government, as there clearly is in the present matter. For this ill-treated man, after undergoing the agonies of Judge Withers's sentence, after having, as we may say, got through the worst of it, after suffering pange more poignant than those of death, is not to be hanged at all! Governor has proved more merciful than Judge, and has pardoned

Michel! What has moved his Excellency there-

il mother," or, by some other consanguineous influerce, has been softened. At any rate, we are glad to hear of Michel's good fortune, and we hope (to use his Honor's word.) that "he will never forget the obligations he owes in the overeign State " of South Carolina," and that he will even forgive the Judge the cruel length of the senten e, aithough it will be impossible for him ever to forget i. We shall wait with eager anxiety to hearhow the

Judge and the Governor have settled their differ-

ences. We are, we confess, a little apprehensive

of lead or of steel. For if the Judge in that ser-

monical sentence proved anything, he proved that

the Constitution of South Carolina, the interests of

true religion, the welfare of the community, and the

feelings of the butcher, demanded the death of the

deprayed abductor and sinful steward of the

steamer, who "swerved" the pegro from his alle-

giance, in order to gratify Dr. Cheever, the Rev. Henry W. Beecher, and the devil. Judge Withers might be muddled upon some minor points; but upon this he was clear, and, we may even say, cruelly clear. He explicitly remarked that a Government which would not hang the reductive Michel would be "a contemptible "Government." Very well. The Government of South Carolina declines to strangle. Ergo, the Government aforesaid is "contemptible." Ergo, the Governor is contemptible, in the eyes of the Judge. Ergo, the Governor should shoot the Judge, or cane him, or bludgeon him. What will come of all this. Blood? broken heads? balls in the bowels? perforations of the chest? nasal tweaks? facial slaps? monomachies? side-walk slaughters? It clearly seems to be a case in which it is somebody's duty to kill somebody, and somebody's duty to be killed by somebody. Michel, according to the Judge, came to bring into the sweetly serene State of South Carolina "blood, "death and desolation;" and thus far nobedy has been blooded, nobody has died, and nobedy-not even the high-minded butcher-has been decolated. As the Judge proved in his remarks to Michel, that South Carolina had relied upon the gallows for peace and the security of property, we may reasonably anticipate hot work in those quarters, even before the meeting of the Democratic Convention.

EMANCIPATION IN THE BUTCH EAST

It is no less unwise and weak, according to all the laws of Political Economy, for one portion of a people to enslave, and thereby degrade and impoverish another portion, than the act of reducing a fellow-creature to the condition of a chattel is, when tried by the rales of morality, immoral and base. It is cheering to see that since the great act of Emancipation by Great Britain, other nations have followed her example, and are ridding themselves of human slavery, either on economical grounds, or from moral convictions, or both. In either case, such events are a rebuke to the most powerful republic in the world, whose people are not yet wise enough or virtucus enough to have even settled it beyond a peradventure, that the virgin soil of new territory should never be cursed with the footstep of a slave. The present condition of the British West Indies-ogricultural, commercial, and meral-shows as conclusively as any fact can be shown by a mathematical demonstration, bow great a boon emancipation-was to those islands. Our own country and Spain alone, among civilized nations, holding Slavery under their control, have rejected this evidence; others, not, it is to be presumed, without the most careful examination as to all the facts of the case, have permitted it to influence their legislation, and the destiny of subjected races held by them in bondage.

The latest instance is that of the Dutch Bast Indies. Slavery was completely abelished in the Colonies of the Netherlands in the Indian Archipelago, on the 20th of September last. The evil there was undoubtedly of a much milder type than the negro Slavery of this hemisphere; but it was still absolutely chattel Slavery, with all the wrong, and wretchedness, and weakness, as well as all the conveniences and palliating circumstances, if there be any, which attend the system here. All, however, wept away. The example of Great Brita seems to have been followed in everything, and compensation was provided for the masters who were called upon to give up their property in slaves. The value was assessed by a commission, and the amount was held by the Government Treasurer, subject to the order of the owner. How it may have been, at the other colonies we do not know, but at Sourabaya, as we learn from a letter in The Hong Kong Register, the slaveholders seem to have held ome very psculiar nesions on this subject of compensation. Many of them refused to receive an equivalent for their pecuniary sacrifice, preferring to possess the satisfaction of the consciousness of columnarily restoring their servants to liberty, rather than seem to submit to the legal compulsion which compensation in some sort implies; many others, however, accepted the sum with the still higher and more unselfish purpose of giving it to the emancipated people whose assessed value it represented We, of New-York, have some reason to be proud of the Butch blood which crops out at the antipodes in such noble acts of disinterestedness and magnanisalty as this. The abolition of Slavery in the Dutch East Indies is another of these great national acts which illustrate the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century.

The Detroit Tribuns favors us with the follow-

ng:
"The Presidency. - A leading editorial in the N. Y. Tainey.
"The Presidential question in a very small comf yesterday puts the Presidential question in a very small comes. On one side are the representative men, Seward and hare, and on the other side Edward Bates, of Missonri. We willingto go into the Chicago Convention under this aspect f things. The Tathens magnanimously concedes to the Concention the privilege of settling upon one of the three above amed.

-We thank our Detroit namesake for its tribute to our magnanimity, and urge it to persuade Republicans of its own school to evincea like spirit. We defer implicitly to the action of the Chicago Convention, and shall support its candidates with all our energies and resolution. We make no reservations; for we esteem all the statesmen proposed for nomination at Chicago, and shall be most cappy to support any of them. And, beside this, we are very sure that the election of whatever candidates by the Republican party would strongly conduce to the early triumph of Republican principles and Human Rights in our National Councils. Threats to bolt the nomination in certain contingencies are freely uttered, but not by us, nor by those who agree with us. Those who make them will find their advantage-in case their preferences shall be gratified in Chicago-in having somebody in the Republican party who has not threatened to bolt in case of a different selection. Rely on it, there will be room and work for us all.

A miserly old lady in Northampton, who has live i in great apparent destitution for many years, mainly supported by charity, died recently; and in her trual; was found a long stocking fall of five and ten dollar gold pieces, and a roll of bills of the first issue of the Northunto, we do not know; but we suppose that, like ampton Bank. It was also found that she had sums of money at interest in different banks.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribous.

> WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1960. THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

The revenue for the six months ending the 31st December exceeds, by \$4,238,000, the same period last vear. The increase at New-York for January and Fe bruary authorizes the belief that Secretary Cobb's es imate of \$56 000,000 for the present fiscal year will be folly sustained, and perhaps exceeded, if the in ports continue to crowd in as re-MAINE DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

Private dispatches received here to day appounce the election of Messrs. Talbet and Jones, two Administration Democrats, as delegates from Maine o the Charleston Convention. They will probably be claimed by Mr. Douglas's friends, who insist that all the delegates North and South favor his nomination. They did so in 1852 and 1856. He will stard at Charleston as Mr. Van Buren did in 1844. only with less numerical strength, and less devoted friends. The fate of the one prefigures that of the other. THE SICKERS AND WILLIAMSON CASE.

argument from Mr. Sickles to-day, who submitted a printed brief. Mr. Williamson was present, and corrected some statements of fact, concerning the practice in New-York in counting votes placed in wrong boxes. He will be heard in rejoinder. THE HOWARD AND COOPER CASE.

The Committee on Elections heard the closing

The case of Mr. Heward, who contests the sext of Mr. Cooper, from Michigan, is assigned for Monday at 104 o'clock. THE TERASURY.

The amount subject to draft in the Treasury, is

\$5,500,000. Beside this sum, the Secretary has at his disposal about \$2,500 000 of Treasury notes capuble of reissue. These notes will cover the Post-Office liabilities of the last two quarters, whenever required by that department, leaving the other balance for ordinary purposes. THE CHIHUARUA OUTBAGES,

ment for any movement of the troops in New-Mexico into Chihuahua, to redress the alleged outrages upon our citizens, and no official information has been received justifying so serious a step.

No orders have been issued by the War Depart-

THE MEXICAN TREATY. It is highly probable, if the Senate should reject the treaty, that the President will wake an important demonstration on some part of Mexico, without waiting for the authority of Congress, and seek to excuse it on the ground that those who committed the wrongs upon Americas rights and

property have only been pursued in the absence of any means of local redress. MATTERS ON THE RIO GRANDER

Although troops ordered from Utah to the Rio Grande are professedly intended to suppress outbreaks between Mexicans and Americans, and to prevent Indian depredations, the opinion is entertained that a more important object is designed which may suddenly startle the country.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE. Considering that Congress appropriated \$19,000

for mangurating the Washington statue vesterday, and the promptitude with which the 7th Regiment responded to the invitation to participate in the ceremonies—the absence of preparation for their reception-the indifferent hospitality with which ther were welcomed, and the neglect of the Congressional Committee and Municipal authorities, ave excited much and just comment on the whole affair. Mr. Carter of New-York proposed to submit resolutions on the subject to-day, which reflected the sentiments of the regiment. At the eview by the President and Secretary of War, this morning, their military bearing and drill attracted the highest commendation of some of the best officers in the army.

THE HOUSE PRINTER.

After a sharp contest, the printing strugglenearly culminated in success to-day. There were four balots, and it was evident Mr. Defrees could not be elected from the start. Some of his friends faltered on the second test, and he was withdraws on the third by his own desire. On the fourth Mr. Ball of Ohio, who was a member of the XXXIVth Congress, polled the largest scattering vote, getting Messrs. Charles Francis Adams, Etheridge and Anderson, who had not supported Mr. Defrees. The whole Republican column then fell into line, and he came within one of election, Mr. Winter Davis saving left the Hall, not expecting this approach to an election. The Democracy commenced fillibustering when this result was announced, and an adournment was carried. He will probably be elected to-morrow.

From Another Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1860.

THE WASHINGTON STATUE.

It is said the Seventh Regiment go home in a towering passion at their treatment here, having received none of the expected civilities. The statue is up and uncovered, and said to be bad enough. It is placed out on the Georgetown Road, to secommodate property holders in that vicinity. Senators voted to put it as far out of the way as

JUDGE DOUGLAS'S PROSPECTS. Judge Douglas appeared on the floor, of the

House to-day, lively and without any signs of stomach-ache. Southern men are polite to him to get his support at Charleston, but they have not a thought of giving him the nomination. THE HOUSE PRINTER.

The Defrees interest went over to Mr. Ball today, an ex-Member from Ohio, for Printer. He had but the fatal one against bim. The Democrate got frightened, and fillibustered and prevented another ballot for fr ar of an election.

To the Associated P.ess.
Washington, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1860. The Hon. John Cochrane accompanied the officers of the 7th, Regiment to the President's house this morning, and his odneed them to the President and other officers of Vac Government.

The Regiment, forming a line on Pennsylvania Avenue, in that vicinity, was afterward reviewed by the President, in the presence of a large number of speciators, who were delighted with both the speciators, who were delighted with both the speciators.

In the early part of to-day the Republicans were

In the early part of to-day the Republicans were anxious for a postponement of the election of printer, which the other side resisted, but before the House adjourned the former dispositions of the parties were reversed, owing to the change in favor of the Republicans, who, dropping Mr. Defrees, had concentrated on ex-Congressman Ball of Ohio, who, at the adjournment, lacked one vote of an election. Two Southern Americans, Messrs. Etheridge of Tennessee and Anderson of Kentucky, voted for him. Ten of the same organization, together with all the Democrats present excepting Mr. Pryor, voted for Mr. Glossbrennor. Mr. Prvor voted for Joseph Ga'es: Mr. Adrain for Mr. Winton: Messrs. Hatton, Quaries and Stekee, South-

Winton; Messrs. Hatton, Quarles and Stokes, Southern Americans, for Mr. Benumont, and Mr. Adams of Kentucky, a Southern American, for Mr. Mitchell of St. Louis. It is true that Mr. Bowles was nominged